

DOOMED TO EXILE FROM LAND OVER WHICH HE RULED

(Continued From First Page.)

In defeating Diaz, there seems little doubt that bloody reprisals would have been made.

"Those who should die" is the caption of an official "Maderist" document found last night. In the list of proscribed there are twenty-two names of prominent men, including Francisco de la Barra, Jos6 Flores Mag6n, Manuel Calero, Alberto G6rcia Grand6s and Dr. Vasquez Gomez.

For some days De la Barra believed he was in danger of assassination, and he therefore hid in the British legation, where he heard that numerous threats had been made to capture him.

The rebel troops are not to be removed from their positions for two or three days, as disorders are feared. The authorities do not wish to give occasion for public manifestations.

Gustavo Madero was generally regarded as a much more powerful man than the President himself.

After Francisco Madero had quar-

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reled with Dr. Vasquez Gomez, he and his brother forced Juan Jose Suarez to the front to take the position of Vice-President, although he was little known. This was a thing Madero's enemies never forgave, and was really the reason for the starting of the antigovernment party, which showed sympathetic opposition to the schemes of the politician, Gustavo Madero.

Crowds Wildly Excited.

After Gustavo's arrest yesterday,

and during his removal through the streets, the crowds were wildly excited, and even made efforts to lay their hands on him. A guard of rurales was necessary to assure the prisoner's safety. Gustavo Madero was at one time Minister of Finance of Mexico. He visited the United States early in 1911.

General Huerta probably will become provisional President of Mexico as a result of the joint session of the deputies and senators. The action to be taken appears to be a mere formal-

ity, as a majority has already signed a promise to support an agreement made between Huerta and Diaz. This Cabinet slate was regarded as probable of appointment subject to the ratification of Congress:

Foreign Minister—Francisco de la Barra.
War Minister—General Manuel Mondragon.
Finance Minister—Carlos G. de Cosio.

Minister of Pomento—Alberto Gil.
Minister of the Interior—Alberto Garvia Grand6s.
Minister of Justice—Rodolfo Reyes.
Minister of Public Instruction—Jorge Vera Estanol.
Minister of Communications—David de la Fuente.

To every governor throughout the republic General Huerta to-day sent telegrams relating what had occurred. It was only ten days ago that another telegram was sent to the same governors by Francisco Madero, who told them the revolt had been suppressed and that Felix Diaz was a fugitive.

Rebels Invited to Fight.
All military commanders in every district of Mexico have been asked by Huerta to invite all the rebel bodies in their district to unite with them. The Federal commanders will inform the rebels of developments in the capital and assure them that general elections will take place at an early date. Rodolfo Reyes, who was reported a suicide, is still alive. He was wounded during a fight in the neighborhood of the palace. About 130 students from the military academy at Tlalpam, who were implicated in the plot for the liberation of Diaz from prison, and who had been imprisoned by Madero, were released to-day by order of General Huerta.

The attitude which Zapata, the rebel leader, will take toward the new regime is problematical. According to a member of the Madero household, Zapata two days ago offered the services of 4,000 of his followers to President Madero for use against Diaz. It had been stated that President Madero had previously sent to Zapata 100,000 pesos for his help.

Huerta decided to-day to send troops to Cuernavaca in order to prevent that city being occupied by Zapata.

A report received from the interior makes it evident that the revolution throughout the republic is far from ended. The report said that Emilio Vasquez Gomez will persist in backing himself for the post of provisional President, taking it for granted that Zapata will continue to keep his thousands in the South.

From most of the state capitals, however, assurances of loyalty and co-operation with the Federal government have already been received, but a number of states have not yet reported owing to the telegraphic interruption.

Recounts Story to Wilson.

General Huerta, after all formal arrangements had been signed between him and General Diaz, in connection with Madero's downfall, went to the American embassy and recounted the story of the events to Ambassador Wilson. The two chatted for some time and expressed their mutual pleasure in the conclusion of the battle.

Hundreds of Americans and other foreigners returned to-day to their homes in various parts of the city. Many found their residences wrecked by shells. Scarcely a house had escaped rifle bullets and many of them had been looted.

General Blanquet brought about the arrest of Madero after he had made a speech to the crowd, in which he said that the time had come when the slaughter in the city must cease. He had already detailed twenty men to march to the President's private offices in the palace and guard the entrance. Colonel Rivera was placed in command of this squad.

The President's first intimation of the new turn of affairs came when he walked into the hall of the ambassadors, where he saw Federal soldiers standing with their rifles at "ready." One of the soldiers, over-enthusiastic, stepped forward and dropped his rifle into a line with the President's breast. Madero thrust the rifle aside and seized the soldier. In the struggle the gun was discharged, the bullet flying harmlessly away.

The struggle and the report brought Madero's personal guards to his assistance, but they offered ineffectual resistance to the soldiers. At the conclusion of the brief encounter two of the guards had been killed and six others wounded, among them Colonel Rivera, who died a short time afterward.

No Resistance to Capture.

The capture of the members of the Cabinet was effected without resistance, and there appears to be excellent reason to believe that some of the Cabinet ministers were involved in the plot.

Francisco Madero, always of a nervous disposition, appeared like a wild man at the moment of his arrest. He talked volubly about "raiders," denouncing bitterly those who had brought about his downfall. Later, however, he recovered his composure, and as he stood between his guards he seemed to regard the matter more philosophically.

General Huerta later in the day called upon the executive officers of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to summon a special session of Congress.

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Virginia—Unsettled; probably rain Thursday and Friday; somewhat colder Friday; moderate east winds.

North Carolina—Rain Thursday and Friday.

Special Local Data for Yesterday.

12 noon temperature 49
3 P. M. temperature 57
Maximum temperature up to 3 P. M. 58
Minimum temperature down to 3 P. M. 27

Mean temperature 42
Normal temperature 49
Excess in temperature -7
Excess in temperature since March 1 161

Accum. excess in temperature since January 1 223
Deficiency in rainfall since March 1 8.25

Accum. deficiency in rainfall since 1 January 2.15

Local Observations 8 P. M. Yesterday.

Temperature 49
Humidity 49
Wind-direction S
Wind-velocity 8
Weather Clear

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.

(At 8 P. M. Eastern Standard Time.)

Place	Temp.	Wind	Weather
Asheville	48	54	Cloudy
Atlanta	48	56	Rain
Atlantic City	40	40	Clear
Boston	38	42	Clear
Buffalo	52	50	Cloudy
Calgary	26	34	P. cloudy
Charleston	56	60	Cloudy
Chicago	58	62	Cloudy
Denver	18	20	Snow
Duluth	24	20	Snow
Galveston	56	62	Cloudy
Kansas City	62	46	Cloudy
Louisville	62	68	P. cloudy
Montgomery	56	60	Cloudy
New Orleans	58	60	Cloudy
New York	52	54	Cloudy
Norfolk	44	54	Clear
Oklahoma	42	58	Clear
Pittsburgh	58	62	Clear
Raleigh	54	58	Clear
St. Louis	64	68	P. cloudy
St. Paul	36	44	Snow
San Francisco	54	54	Clear
Savannah	50	62	Cloudy
Spokane	32	42	Cloudy
Tampa	64	64	Clear
Washington	48	54	Clear
Winnipeg	6	14	P. cloudy
Wytheville	48	64	Clear

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

February 20, 1913.

HIGH TIDE:

Sun rises 6:55
Sun sets 5:53

MORNING 4:58

EVENING 6:43

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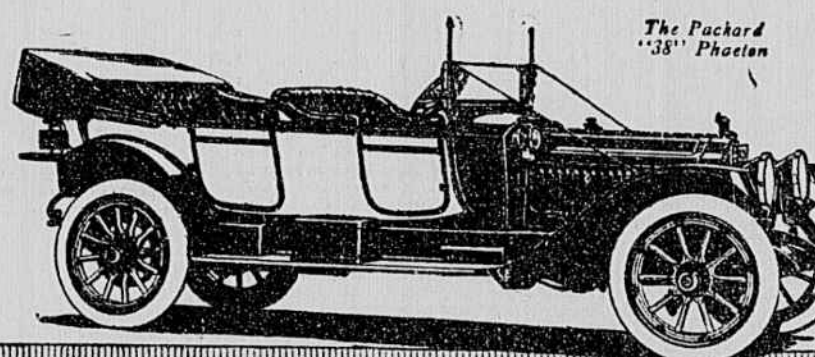
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in order to legalize the change of government and to name a provisional President.

General Huerta declared that he would deliver the position to anybody who was legally named. It is understood that special general elections will be called at an early date to select a successor to Madero. In the meanwhile Huerta has assumed the post of Governor-General and has appointed General Blanquet military commander of the Federal district.

All this was done without the agreement and without the knowledge of Felix Diaz. General Huerta played the bold stroke of taking Diaz at his word, given some days ago, when he said he was not fighting for personal ambition, but merely for the removal of Madero.

News of Huerta's coup was sent to Diaz through the American embassy. It was very late at night before the final peace papers were signed by both parties.

The first official act of General Huerta in his new capacity was to send notification to the American ambassador, as to what had been done. The note asked Ambassador Wilson to advise the other members of the diplomatic corps and President Taft that the battle had been closed, thus ending danger to the lives and interests of foreigners.

Wilson is Mediator.

Huerta asked the ambassador to permit his office to be used as a channel for negotiations with the rebels in the effort to bring about a complete understanding. Ambassador Wilson replied by agreeing to act as mediator, and an exchange of notes was begun, which terminated in a complete accord.

The formal transfer of troops from the rebel zone took place early this morning. In the meanwhile the government lines had been removed and the heavy cannon dragged back to headquarters.

The demonstrations of the night by the populace over the overthrow of Madero were not without serious disorders. Marco Hernandez, a brother of the minister of the interior, Rafael Hernandez, was killed in the streets by bullets when he refused to cry "viva Huerta." A demonstrative crowd surrounded him and insisted that he join in the shouting, but he defiantly replied:

"Viva Madero." He was answered by the pistols of the rurales, whose bullets killed him instantly.

Another instance of disorder was the firing of the building occupied by the Nueva Era, a newspaper organ of the Madero administration.

Vice-President Jose Pino Suarez, who was arrested in the coup d'etat, was held prisoner during the night in another part of the palace from that in which Madero was confined. Each man was under guard of two soldiers.

The ministers of the Cabinet were given parole overnight. Senor Juan Sanchez Azcona, private secretary to Madero, fled the country during the night in an automobile.

Huerta to Taft.

Washington, February 19.—President Taft to-day received the following telegram from Victoriano Huerta:

Mexico's provisional governor-general:

"I have the honor to inform you that I have overthrown this government, the forces are with me, and from now on, peace and prosperity will reign. (signed) Your obedient servant, 'VICTORIANO HUERTA, 'Commander-in-Chief.'"

Close Watch on Border.

Laredo, Tex., February 19.—A telegram from Felix Diaz to revolutionary headquarters here directs that a close watch be kept for Gustavo Garmendia, Jesus Urueta, Juan Sanchez Azcona, secretary to President Madero, and also any members of President Madero's family. If captured the rebels, states, they are to be arrested and held.

The same instructions were sent by General Diaz to Juarez, Piedras Negras, Matamoros and other border points.

Sails From Newport News.

Washington, February 19.—The naval transport Prairie with a complement of approximately 800 marines aboard sailed at 8:30 to-night from Newport News for Guantanamo, her departure having been reported to the Navy Department here.

Hears of Brother's Death.

Albany, N. Y., February 19.—Evaristo Madero, brother of the former president of Mexico, and of Gustavo Madero, collapsed when he was shown a dispatch to-day telling of his brother's execution. He retired to his room in the Spanish American Club at Cor-

nell University, and for some time would not admit his friends. Only a few days ago he received a reassuring cablegram from his sister-in-law, the wife of Gustavo Madero. He could not believe to-day's news at first, he said.

Madero graduated from the Cornell State College of Agriculture this week and will leave at once to join his sister-in-law, who is in Monterey.

Headquarters in New York.

New York, February 19.—Gustavo Madero made his headquarters in this city during the early critical period of the revolution headed by his brother, Francisco, and was a prominent figure for weeks on upper Broadway and in the financial district. This was two years ago. With his father, Francisco Madero, Sr., and his brothers, Evaristo, Evaristo and Gabriel, he was busy here financing the revolution and held many conferences at his hotel up town, presumably in furtherance of his plans.

Made Ready to Sail.

Philadelphia, February 19.—The work of loading supplies on the transport Meade was completed to-night and the vessel now is anchored in the Delaware River ready to proceed to Guantanamo with 1,200 marines at daybreak to-morrow. It was necessary to make a number of alterations to the transport to provide for the accommodation of so many men. The Meade docked shortly after 8 o'clock this morning and the work of loading her was begun at once. The last supplies were not placed aboard until 9 o'clock to-night.

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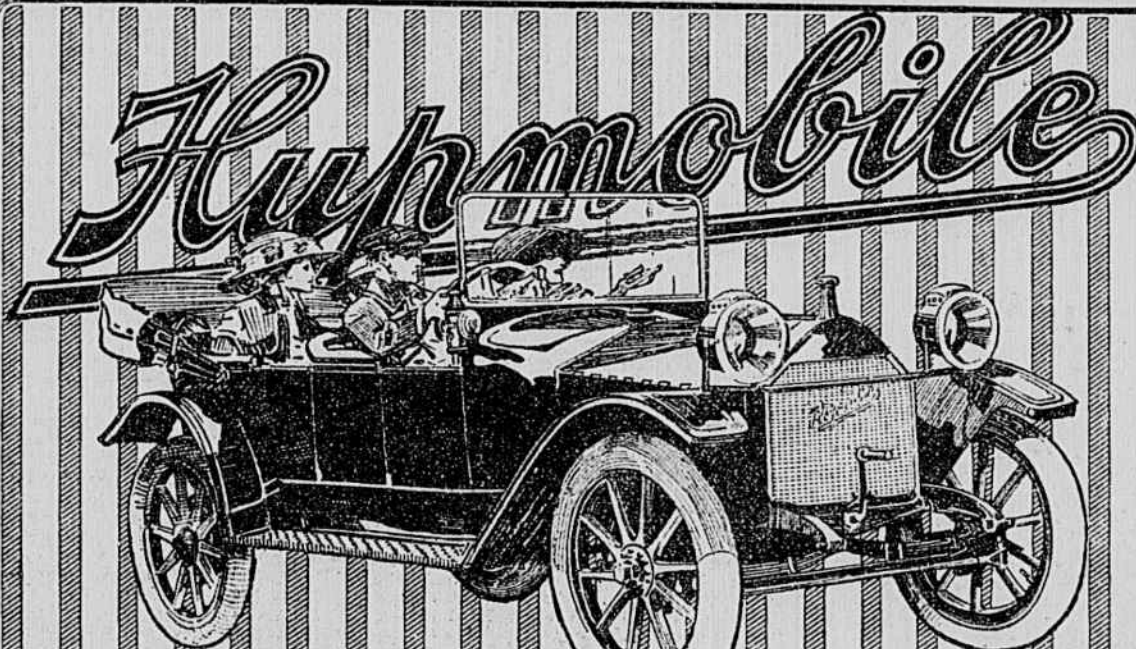
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